Supreme Court, U. S.
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80-684
No.

In the Supreme Court

OF THE

United States

SHELDON PERLUSS,
Petitioner,

VS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

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QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Does a consecutive sentence imposed following conviction of a conspiracy and a substantive offense constitute constitutionally prohibited double punishment, where the jury was given, over objection, the *Pinkerton* instruction, and where the defendant did not participate in the substantive offense.[1]

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[1]In addition to Mr. Sheldon Perluss, the Petitioner herein, Peter Wylie and David Bachrach were parties to the proceeding in the Court whose judgment is sought to be reviewed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Question presented for review	i
Opinion below	1
Jurisdiction	2
Constitutional provision and instruction involved	2
Statement of the case	3
Reasons for granting the writ	4
Conclusion	8
Appendix A	A-1

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

Cases

	Page
Blockburger v. United States (1932) 284 U.S. 299	5
Brown v. Ohio (1977) 432 U.S. 161	6
Gore v. United States (1958) 357 U.S. 386	6
Jeffers v. United States (1977) 432 U.S. 137	6
Pinkerton v. United States (1946) 328 U.S. 640	passim
Sanabria v. United States (1978) 437 U.S. 54	6
Simpson v. United States (1978) 435 U.S. 6	6
United States v. Austin (6th Cir. 1976) 529 F.2d 559	7
United States v. Cowart (5th Cir. 1979) 595 F.2d 1023	7
United States v. Kearney (9th Cir. 1977) 560 F.2d 1358	7
United States v. Ohlson (9th Cir. 1977) 552 F.2d 1347	7
United States v. Rodriguez (5th Cir. en banc 1980) 612 F.2d 906	7
Whalen v. United States (1980) .... U.S. ...., 100 S.Ct. 1432	5, 6

Constitution

United States Constitution, Amendment V	passim

Statutes

Title 21 U.S.C.:	
§ 841(a)(1)	3
§ 843(b)	3
§ 846	3
Title 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1)	2

Other Authorities

2 Devitt & Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice & Instructions, § 27.17 (West 1977)	3, 4

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The Petitioner, Sheldon Perluss, respectfully prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment and Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit filed July 16, 1980.

OPINION BELOW

The Court of Appeals entered its judgment and Opinion on July 16, 1980. A true and correct copy of said Opinion is appended as Appendix A. The decision is entitled *United States v. Wylie, et al.,* and is reported at ..... F.2d .....

JURISDICTION

Judgment was entered by the Court of Appeals on July 16, 1980. A timely Petition for Rehearing and Suggestion for Appropriateness of Rehearing En Banc was filed; said Petition for Rehearing was denied by the Court of Appeals on September 8, 1980, and the Suggestion of Appropriateness of Rehearing En Banc was rejected on that date. No Order has been sought granting an extension of time within which to petition for Certiorari. Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under Title 28, U.S.C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION AND INSTRUCTION INVOLVED

". . . [n]or shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb . . ." United States Constitution, Amendment V.

"If you find that a particular defendant is guilty of conspiracy as charged in Count I, you may also find that defendant guilty of the substantive offense as charged in any other count of the indictment, provided that you find that the essential elements of that count as defined in these instructions have been established beyond reasonable doubt, and provided that you also find beyond reasonable doubt,

First, that the offense defined in the substantive count was committed pursuant to the conspiracy, and

Second, that the particular defendant was a member of the conspiracy at the time the substantive offense was committed.

Under the conditions just defined, a defendant may be found guilty of a substantive count, even though he did not participate in the acts constituting the offense

as defined in the substantive count. The reason for this is that a co-conspirator committing a substantive offense pursuant to the conspiracy is held to be the agent of the other conspirators." 2 Devitt & Blackmar, *Federal Jury Practice and Instructions* (West 1977) § 27.17.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On January 31, 1979, an indictment was filed in the Northern District of California charging Peter Wylie, David Bachrach, Donald Goetz and Sheldon Perluss with violations of Title 21, U.S.C. §§ 846, 841(a)(1) and 843(b). (Clerk's Record 1).[2] Mr. Perluss was charged in two counts only of the seven count indictment: in Count I, he was charged with conspiracy to distribute LSD, a violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846; and in Count VI, he was charged with the substantive offense, distribution of LSD, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). The indictment charged the three others with additional distributions of LSD and charged two with the unlawful use of a communication facility (21 U.S.C. § 843(b)).

The conspiracy count of the indictment, Count I, listed each distribution of LSD as an overt act. (Each distribution was independently charged as a substantive offense in Counts II through VI.) Overt act number five reflected the distribution charged in Count VI; Mr. Perluss was not named in overt act number five.

Mr. Perluss did not participate in the distribution of LSD charged in Count VI.

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[2]Hereinafter, the Clerk's Record will be designated CR.

Over Mr. Perluss' objection (Reporter's Transcript 9:1046-1047, 1085),[3] the Court gave the *Pinkerton* instruction,[4] § 27.17, 2 Devitt & Blackmar, *Federal Jury Practice and Instructions* (West 1977), at the request of the government (CR 25, RT 9:1063). The *Pinkerton* instruction permitted the jury to consider its determination of guilt of the conspiracy in reaching its determination of guilt of the substantive offense. The Court noted that the giving of the *Pinkerton* instruction was applicable only to Mr. Perluss (RT 9:1046).

The jury returned verdicts of guilty as to Mr. Perluss on Counts I and VI.

Mr. Perluss was sentenced on each count with the sentences to run consecutively (CR 76); on Count I he was sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General for a period of four years, and on Count VI has was sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General for three years, plus a special parole term of five years. Mr. Perluss objected to the sentences running consecutively (RT, May 18, 1979, 6-7).

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

This case squarely presents two problems of major importance to the administration of criminal justice in this country. The facts that shape these problems are not in dispute. Whereas a conspiracy and a substantive charge are generally considered separate, in this case they became the same offense because of the convergence of two factors

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[3]Hereinafter, the Reporter's Transcript will be designated RT.

[4]This instruction derives its name from *Pinkerton v. United States* (1946) 328 U.S. 640.

—the giving of the *Pinkerton* instruction and the total lack of participation in the substantive offense. The Court of Appeals stated in its Opinion:

> "[i]n this case, the distinction between the two offenses no longer holds true because of the *Pinkerton* instruction. The jury was told that in order for Perluss to be found guilty of the distribution charged, they only needed to find him guilty of the conspiracy charge and find that a co-conspirator had undertaken the actual distribution charged in Count 6. The agreement necessary to prove the conspiracy charge was also necessary to prove the distribution charge. Because this instruction was given, the conspiracy charge no longer required proof of an element that the distribution did not. Therefore, under *Blockburger,* Perluss claims that he should not have received consecutive sentences for this had the effect of punishing him twice for the same offense." (Slip Op. at 14)

Thus, this case brings two problems into sharp focus: one, does the double jeopardy clause of the United States Constitution circumscribe the power of Congress to authorize cumulative punishments for offenses that are not separate under the *Blockburger*[5] test; and, two, can congressional intent be controlling when two otherwise separate offenses are rendered identical by a jury instruction which was neither authored nor considered by Congress?

The issue of whether the double jeopardy clause of the United States Constitution constitutes a bar to legislation intended to impose multiple punishments for two identical offenses is an issue of great moment. Although four Justices expressed their opinion in *Whalen v. United States*

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[5]*Blockburger v. United States* (1932) 284 U.S. 299.

(1980) ..... U.S. ....., 100 S.Ct. 1432 (concurring opinions of Justice White, Justice Blackmun, and dissenting opinion of Justice Rehnquist in which Chief Justice Burger joined), the issue needs to be squarely resolved by a majority of the Court. This case presents the issue in such a way that there can be a clear resolution by this Court. To date, opinions of this Court have contained language tending to opposite resolutions of the issue: in *Simpson v. United States* (1978) 435 U.S. 6, 11-12, *Sanabria v. United States* (1978) 437 U.S. 54, 69, and *Jeffers v. United States* (1977) 432 U.S. 137, 155, there were indications that the double jeopardy clause might prohibit multiple punishments where the offenses were substantially the same; the opposite resolution, that the double jeopardy clause is no bar to such multiple punishments, is indicated in *Brown v. Ohio* (1977) 432 U.S. 161, 165 and *Gore v. United States* (1958) 357 U.S. 386, 394. This case provides an excellent opportunity for the definitive resolution of this issue.

In addition, this case presents the important issue of the effect of a jury instruction which, in essence, obliterates the separateness of offenses that Congress has established. Undoubtedly, conspiracy and substantive offenses are generally distinct. However, by operation of the *Pinkerton* instruction in cases such as this, where a defendant is not a participant in the substantive offense, the instruction renders otherwise separate offenses the same offense. Congress cannot and did not intend for the offenses to be the same and it cannot be said otherwise. Congress did not write the instruction nor did it consider the instruction. Consequently, where two originally separate offenses are ren-

dered the same by a jury instruction, should the issue of multiple punishment be resolved by reference to congressional intent, particularly where, as here, congressional intent has been overridden by the jury instruction? This case presents that issue in sharp focus for resolution by this Court.

The above two issues of major federal importance are not the sole reasons for granting the writ sought herein. There exists a conflict in the decisions of the Courts of Appeals regarding the proper test to be applied in resolving a double jeopardy claim with respect to multiple punishments: the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has held, in circumstances similar to those in the case at bar, that the test is whether the same evidence was adduced to prove the charges in the respective counts (*United States v. Austin* (6th Cir. 1976) 529 F.2d 559); this approach has been repudiated and a test focusing on the statutory elements of the different offenses has been adopted by the Courts of Appeals for the Ninth and Fifth Circuits (*United States v. Kearney* (9th Cir. 1977) 560 F.2d 1358; *United States v. Ohlson* (9th Cir. 1977) 552 F.2d 1347; *United States v. Rodriguez* (5th Cir. *en banc* 1980) 612 F.2d 906; *United States v. Cowart* (5th Cir. 1979) 595 F.2d 1023). This case provides the opportunity for this Court to declare the proper test for the determination of claims that multiple (consecutive) punishments are prohibited by the double jeopardy clause.

The instant case raises the critical issue of the effect of the interface between a double jeopardy claim of multiple (consecutive) punishments and the *Pinkerton* instruction.

The issue was not raised in *Pinkerton v. United States* (1946) 328 U.S. 640. These matters need resolution by this Court and this case is particularly appropriate for that resolution.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully requested that this Court grant the Writ for the reasons above set forth.

Dated: October 30, 1980

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE FLOWER CUMINGS
CUMINGS & JORDAN
Attorneys for Petitioner

(Appendix A follows)

Appendix A

In the United States Court of Appeals
For the Ninth Circuit

United States of America, Plaintiff-Appellee, vs. Peter Wylie, Defendant-Appellant.	No. 79-1362 DC No. CR 79-0041 SC
United States of America, Plaintiff-Appellee, vs. Sheldon Perluss, Defendant-Appellant.	No. 79-1363 DC No. CR 79-0041 SC
United States of America, Plaintiff-Appellee, vs. David Bachrach, Defendant-Appellant.	No. 79-1431 DC No. CR 79-0041 SC

[Filed July 16, 1980]

OPINION

An Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of California
The Honorable Samuel Conti, Presiding

Before: Thornberry,* Anderson and Skopil, Circuit Judges.

*The Honorable Homer Thornberry, Senior United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, sitting by designation.

J. Blaine Anderson, Circuit Judge:

The defendants (Wylie, Perluss, and Bachrach) bring this appeal from their convictions on a seven-count indictment charging a large scale LSD manufacturing and distribution operation. They raise several arguments on appeal which fall into three general categories: (1) the adequacy of the government's denial of electronic surveillance; (2) the outrageousness of the government's involvement in the criminal enterprise; and (3) various challenges to the length of sentences which were imposed. We find no reversible error and affirm their convictions. For the reasons stated hereinafter, the sentences are vacated and we remand for resentencing.

I. BACKGROUND

This criminal enterprise had its origin with the defendant Bachrach's dreams of great wealth. Bachrach, a sometime college teacher, talked with his friend Alfred Bloch about one such scheme for making large amounts of money. The two men discussed the possibility of obtaining ergotamine tartrate (ET) which is used for manufacturing LSD, and the possibility of selling LSD itself. The discussion eventually took concrete form when Bachrach paid $2,000 to send Bloch to Poland in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain LSD crystals.

For reasons which are less than clear, Bloch approached the authorities and agreed to work for them in setting up his friend Bachrach. On instructions from DEA agents, Bloch told Bachrach that he could obtain ET from a source in San Francisco.

On November 24, 1978, Bachrach flew to San Francisco and met two undercover DEA agents who posed as Bloch's "source." Bachrach told the agents that he wanted to obtain one-half to one full kilogram of ET each month for a clandestine LSD lab in Berkeley. In turn, the agents explained to Bachrach that they would supply him with ET in exchange for LSD. Three days later, Bachrach met with the DEA agents and gave them 400 units of LSD, as well as a price list of the different types of LSD which could be supplied. (The list was in the defendant Wylie's handwriting.)

On November 30, Bachrach and Wylie both met with the DEA agents and Wylie bragged about the size of the LSD operation. The parties agreed to exchange 30,000 units of LSD for 100 grams of ET. The next meeting was on December 1, at which time Bachrach gave 30,000 units of LSD to the agents for a bottle of ET pursuant to the earlier agreement.

This was followed by Bachrach's sale of 2,000 tablets of LSD to the agents on December 7 in exchange for $900. A week later, Bachrach gave the agents a shopping list (handwritten by Wylie) of additional chemicals which were needed. These chemicals were given to Bachrach on January 2, 1979. Bachrach turned these chemicals over to Donald Goetz[1] the next day. Goetz then gave them to Wylie. In turn, Wylie transferred the chemicals to Perluss on the following day.

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[1]Goetz was also tried and convicted of the charges against him for his role in the conspiracy. Prior to sentencing, he disappeared. He therefore is not a party to this appeal.

Meanwhile, on January 3, Bachrach and Wylie exchanged 54,000 units of LSD for 100 grams of ET. The final exchange took place on January 18 when Bachrach gave 226,400 units of LSD to the agents in exchange for more ET. The defendants were all arrested on January 18. The residence of Perluss was searched and a number of chemicals and formulas used for manufacturing LSD were found.

All of the defendants were charged with conspiracy to manufacture and distribute LSD in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846 (Count 1). Wylie and Bachrach were charged with four counts for the actual distribution of LSD in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) (Counts 2 through 5). These substantive counts were based on the four different exchanges which occurred on November 27, December 1, December 7, and January 3. The sixth count charged Wylie, Bachrach, and Perluss with distribution (21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1)) based on the exchange of the 226,400 units of LSD on January 18. And finally, the seventh count charged Wylie and Bachrach with the use of a telephone to facilitate distribution of LSD in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 843(b). After a six-day trial, on April 14, 1979, a jury found the defendants guilty on all counts.

Bachrach, who was found guilty on all seven counts, was sentenced to a total of fifteen years.[2] Wylie, who was

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[2]Bachrach was sentenced as follows:

Count 1—five years plus special parole term of five years;

Count 2—three years plus special parole term of two years, concurrent to Count 1;

Count 3—five years plus special parole term of two years, consecutive to Count 1;

also convicted on all seven counts, was sentenced to twenty years.[3] And Perluss, who was found guilty on the two counts charged against him, was sentenced to a total of seven years.[4]

After sentencing, the defendants all filed timely notices of appeal. This court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291 to consider their claims of error.

Count 4—four years plus special parole term of two years, concurrent to Count 3;

Count 5—five years plus special parole term of two years, consecutive to Count 3;

Count 6—five years plus special parole term of two years, concurrent to Count 5;

Count 7—two years, concurrent to Count 5.

[3]Wylie was sentenced as follows:

Count 1—five years plus special parole term of five years;

Count 2—three years plus special parole term of three years, concurrent to Count 1;

Count 3—five years plus special parole term of five years, consecutive to Count 1;

Count 4—four years plus special parole term of four years, concurrent to Count 3;

Count 5—five years plus special parole term of five years, consecutive to Count 3;

Count 6—five years plus special parole term of five years, consecutive to Count 5;

Count 7—two years, concurrent to Count 6.

[4]Perluss was sentenced as follows:

Count 1—four years plus five-year special parole term;

Count 6—three years plus five-year special parole term, consecutive to Count 1.

II. DISCUSSION

1. *Electronic Surveillance*

Prior to trial, counsel for Perluss filed a claim under 18 U.S.C. § 3504 asserting that she had been the subject of illegal electronic surveillance in connection with her representation of Perluss. The government made a general denial of any such electronic surveillance. Perluss' counsel then filed a supplemental affidavit in support of the § 3504 claim. The government responded by filing a more detailed denial of electronic surveillance. On appeal, Perluss argues that the government's denial was inadequate and asks this court to remand to the district court for an evidentiary hearing on the electronic surveillance claim.

When a defendant makes a prima facie showing that he or his attorney was subjected to electronic surveillance, the burden then shifts to the government to "unequivocally affirm or deny the use of such surveillance." *United States v. Gardner,* 611 F.2d 770, 774 (9th Cir. 1980); *United States v. See,* 505 F.2d 845, 855-856 (9th Cir. 1974), *cert. denied,* 420 U.S. 992, 95 S.Ct. 1428, 43 L.Ed.2d 673. *United States v. Alter,* 482 F.2d 1016, 1026-1027 (9th Cir. 1973). Because this could place an awesome burden on the government to respond to frivolous claims, we have established specific requirements for the defendant to satisfy in order to make out a colorable claim. *See, supra,* 505 F.2d at 856.[5] In addi-

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[5]In *Alter, supra,* this court said that in order to make out a prima facie issue of electronic surveillance, the affidavits or other evidence must reveal:

> (1) the specific facts which reasonably lead the affiant to believe that named counsel for the defendant has been subjected to electronic surveillance;

tion, the "specificity of the prosecution's denial and the comprehensiveness of the search on which the denial is predicated must be measured against the specificity of the allegations of unlawful electronic surveillance and the strength of the support for those allegations." *Gardner, supra,* 611 F.2d at 774. And finally, the task of striking a balance between "the conflicting and sensitive interests at stake" when this type of question arises, "properly lies with the district court." *Alter, supra,* 482 F.2d at 1026.

In the supplemental affidavit submitted by Perluss' counsel, she stated that on March 19, 1979, she held a conference with Perluss between eleven and noon. Before, during and after the conference, her cousin was in her house and used her phone. Her cousin informed her that the use of the phone was normal before and after the conference with Perluss. However, the use of the phone during the time of the conference "consistently had a conversation in the background between two persons." Based on the events related to her by her cousin, Perluss' attorney stated that she believed "there was an unauthorized, governmental interception of wire and/or oral communications during the attorney-client conference at her home on March 19, 1979, between the hours of eleven and noon."

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(2) the dates of such suspected surveillance;

(3) the outside dates of representation of the defendant by the lawyer during the period of surveillance;

(4) the identity of the person(s) with whom the lawyer was communicating at the time the claimed surveillance took place; and

(5) facts showing some connection between possible electronic surveillance and the defendant who asserts the claim or the trial in which the defendant is involved.

See Alter, supra, 482 F.2d at 1026.

The district court found that this affidavit raised a question of electronic surveillance and ordered the government to make a check of the relevant agencies to determine if there had been any illegal electronic surveillance. The government attorney who was in charge of the prosecution of this case responded with a declaration which denied any such electronic surveillance of Perluss or his attorney. The government attorney stated that he was unaware of any electronic surveillance except for that which had already been disclosed to the defendants (and was not at issue). Incorporated into the declaration was the summary of the Justice Department's search of the records from the different government agencies.[6] The search disclosed no evidence that on March 19, 1979, either Perluss or his attorney was subjected to surveillance by electronic, mechanical, or other reception device. And lastly, the government offered the statement by the agent who was in charge of the investigation into this case. The agent stated unequivocally that at no time was any type of wiretap or area bug ever used during the investigation of the case. The only electronic surveillance which had been utilized involved the use of body recorders worn by the undercover agents during their meetings with the defendants, and the undercover agents' recording of their telephone conversations

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[6]The records of the following agencies were searched, and no evidence was found to support Perluss' claim of electronic surveillance: Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms; United States Customs Service; Drug Enforcement Administration; United States Postal Service; United States Secret Service; Internal Revenue Service; Central Intelligence Agency; and the National Security Agency.

with the defendants (as mentioned earlier, these had been disclosed and were not at issue).

We believe that the district court struck the proper balance between the conflicting and sensitive interests which were raised by the electronic surveillance question. Perluss' claim raised a colorable question. Although it may not have satisfied the detailed requirements of *Alter, supra,* the district court ordered the government to respond. After conducting searches of the different agency records, the government denied the claim. In addition, the two principal government officers who were involved in the case unequivocally denied any electronic surveillance as alleged by Perluss. While the government could have filed a more detailed denial, we believe that the one which was filed, when measured against Perluss' claim, provided a sufficient basis to support the district court's finding that there had been no electronic surveillance. It should be remembered that, as a practical matter, it is oftentimes difficult to prove a negative. *See Weimerskirch v. C.I.R.,* 596 F.2d 358, 361 (9th Cir. 1979). We hold that the government's denial of electronic surveillance was adequate and no further proceedings are necessary on this question.

2. *Outrageous Involvement*

The defendants argue that the involvement of the DEA agents in the criminal enterprise was so improper that it amounted to a violation of due process. This argument is based on the following sequence of events. Bloch initially "set up" Bachrach by having him meet undercover DEA agents. According to Bachrach, he only intended to purchase ET (a necessary ingredient for making LSD), and

is was the DEA agents who suggested that they receive payment in LSD. Thereafter, Bachrach brought in Wylie and Perluss, who attempt to ride vicariously on the coat-tails of Bachrach's argument. The defendants claim that the agents were able to set up the different exchanges in order to add additional charges.

We have no trouble at all in rejecting all of the defendants' different phrasings of their due process arguments.

Initially, it should be noted the defendants cannot claim entrapment. An entrapment instruction was given to the jury. By convicting the defendants, the jury obviously rejected the entrapment defense and thereby found that the defendants had been predisposed to commit the crimes.

On appeal, the defendants rely on the close relative of the entrapment defense which may be referred to as the outrageous involvement defense.[7] The Supreme Court has observed that due process may bar a conviction where the government's involvement in a criminal enterprise has become sufficiently outrageous and shocking to the universal sense of justice. *See United States v. Russell,* 411 U.S. 423, 431-432, 93 S.Ct. 1637, 36 L.Ed.2d 366 (1973); *Hampton v. United States,* 425 U.S. 484, 495, 96 S.Ct. 1646, 48 L.Ed.2d 113 (1976) (Powell, J., concurring). This court

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[7]The defendants refer to this as "governmental creative activity," which is a mischaracterization of the defense upon which they seek to rely. The decisions which established this defense focus on the *outrageousness* of the governmental agents' involvement in the criminal activity. Any consideration of the creativity exercised by the government agents is secondary to the consideration of the outrageousness of their involvement.

has recognized that a criminal defendant may have a due process defense when the government's involvement has been sufficiently outrageous. *United States v. McQuin,* 612 F.2d 1193, 1196 (9th Cir 1980), *cert. denied,* U.S. , 100 S.Ct. 1607, 63 L.Ed.2d 791; *United States v. Prairie,* 572 F.2d 1316, 1319 (9th Cir. 1978); *United States v. Gonzalez,* 539 F.2d 1238, 1239 (9th Cir. 1976); *United States v. Gonzales-Benitez,* 537 F.2d 1051, 1055 (9th Cir. 1976), *cert. denied,* 429 U.S. 923, 97 S.Ct. 323, 50 L.Ed.2d 291. Not only do we have no problem whatsoever in concluding that the government's involvement in this case was not outrageous enough to trigger the protection of the due process clause, but we do not see how the action of the undercover agents may be characterized as anything but good, solid undercover investigative work.[8]

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[8]As the Supreme Court said in *Russell, supra:*

> "The illicit manufacture of drugs is not a sporadic, isolated criminal incident, but a continuing, though illegal, business enterprise. In order to obtain convictions for illegally manufacturing drugs, the gathering of evidence of past unlawful conduct frequently proves to be an all but impossible task. Thus in drug-related offenses law enforcement personnel have turned to one of the only practicable means of detection: the infiltration of drug rings and a limited participation in their unlawful present practices. Such infiltration is a recognized and permissible means of investigation; if that be so, then the supply of some item of value that the drug ring requires must, as a general rule, also be permissible. For an agent will not be taken into the confidence of the illegal entrepreneurs unless he has something or value to offer them. Law enforcement tactics such as this can hardly be said to violate "fundamental fairness" or "shocking to the universal sense of justice. . . ." (citations omitted)

411 U.S. at 432.

First of all, it is well established that "the government may employ undercover tactics to infiltrate criminal ranks and may rely on paid informants in order to locate and arrest criminals." *McQuin, supra,* 612 F.2d at 1196; *Prairie, supra,* 572 F.2d at 1319. The mere fact that Bloch was a paid informant, and the two agents were operating undercover does not provide any support to the defendants' argument.

Bachrach's contention that the agents initiated the idea that LSD would be exchanged for ET also does not afford any support to the outrageousness claim. After all, Bachrach's predisposition toward the sale of LSD was abundantly clear in the record. And there is no indication that Bachrach even as much as hesitated at using LSD as the medium of exchange for the ET.

Bachrach and Wylie make much of the series of transactions which were separately charged in the indictment. This does not create any problem in the present case. The agents were investigating a continuing large-scale LSD manufacturing and distribution ring. In order to find as many of the participants as possible, it was entirely proper for the agents, given the posture of this case, to carry out a series of exchanges. Likewise, we can perceive nothing sinister in the United States Attorney's decision to charge the separate offenses. *See United States v. Batchelder,* 442 U.S. 114, 123-124, 99 S.Ct. 2198, 60 L.Ed.2d 755 (1979); *Bordenkircher v. Hayes,* 434 U.S. 357, 364, 98 S.Ct. 663, 54 L.Ed.2d 604 (1978).[9]

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[9]Justice Stewart made the following observation about the discretion of prosecutors in deciding what charges to file and proceed upon:

And finally, the defendants argue that an instruction on outrageous involvement should have been submitted to the jury. It was entirely proper for the district court to deny this request. The question of the outrageous involvement of government agents is a question of law for the court. *McQuin, supra,* 612 F.2d at 1196-1197; *Prairie, supra,* 572 F.2d at 1319; *Gonzalez, supra,* 539 F.2d at 1240 n. 1.[10]

> "In our system, so long as the prosecutor has probable cause to believe that the accused committed an offense defined by statute, the decision whether or not to prosecute, and what charge to file or bring before a grand jury, generally rests entirely in his discretion. Within the limits set by the legislature's constitutionally valid definition of chargeable offenses, 'the conscious exercise of some selectivity in enforcement is not itself a federal constitutional violation' so long as 'the selection was [not] deliberately based upon an unjustifiable standard such as race, religion, or other arbitrary classification.'" (citations and footnotes omitted)

Bordenkircher, supra, 434 U.S. at 364.

[10]Perluss recognizes that *Prairie, supra,* and *Gonzalez, supra,* represent the law of this circuit and as such are binding on this panel. Because of this, Perluss suggests that the question of whether such an instruction ought to be submitted to the jury should be heard by this court sitting en banc. Fed. R. App. P. 35(a) explains that en banc hearings are disfavored and generally are only ordered when there is (1) an intracircuit conflict, or (2) a question of exceptional importance. There is no conflict within this circuit, nor is this a question of exceptional importance. We therefore decline to recommend that the full court consider the appropriateness of an en banc hearing on this question.

We conclude that the trial court was correct in refusing to find, as a matter of law, outrageous involvement by the government agents.[11] And, the defendants were not entitled to have a jury instruction on this question.

3. *Sentences*

The defendants make several broad sweeping arguments against the sentences which they received. As pointed out earlier, Bachrach was sentenced to fifteen years based on the three separate consecutive sentences; Wylie was sentenced to twenty years based on four separate consecutive sentences; and Perluss was sentenced to seven years based on two separate consecutive sentences. We find no merit to any of the defendants' contentions about the impropriety of their sentences.

Prior to our consideration of the defendants' arguments, it should be noted that a district judge has wide discretion in determining what sentence to impose. *United States v. Tucker,* 404 U.S. 443, 446-447, 92 S.Ct. 589, 30 L.Ed.2d 592 (1972). As long as the sentence is within statutory limits, it is generally not subject to review on appeal. *Id.*

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[11]The defendants place great reliance upon this court's opinion in *Greene v. United States,* 454 F.2d 783 (9th Cir. 1971), and the Third Circuit's opinion in *United States v. Twigg,* 588 F.2d 373 (3d Cir. 1978). The government's minimal involvement in the present case falls far short of the intolerable overreaching which was condemned in those two decisions. Moreover, under the unique circumstances of *Greene, supra,* "it was established that the Government, through its agent, directly and continuously involved itself in the creation and maintenance of the criminal operations." *United States v. Granger,* 475 F.2d 1022, 1024 (9th Cir. 1973), *cert. denied,* 412 U.S. 929, 93 S.Ct. 2757, 37 L.Ed.2d 157. There was no such involvement here.

Bachrach says that common sense should tell the court that he, the "least culpable" member of the conspiracy, should not have been sentenced to eight more years than Perluss, the "most culpable" member of the conspiracy. Not only is there no legal support for this argument, but it is also refuted by the facts that Bachrach was charged and convicted on seven counts, whereas Perluss was only charged and convicted on two.

Both Bachrach and Wylie claim that they should not have received consecutive sentences. We find nothing wrong with the use of consecutive sentences to punish Bachrach and Wylie. After all, consecutive sentences can be imposed after convictions for conspiracy and the underlying substantive offense. *Iannelli v. United States,* 420 U.S. 770, 777-778, 95 S.Ct. 1284, 43 L.Ed.2d 616 (1975); *United States v. Kearney,* 560 F.2d 1358, 1365-1367 (9th Cir. 1977), *cert. denied,* 434 U.S. 971, 98 S.Ct. 522, 54 L.Ed.2d 460. In addition, consecutive sentences can be imposed for the separate commission of the same crime. *See United States v. Long,* 524 F.2d 660, 661-662 (9th Cir. 1975); *United States v. Taxe,* 572 F.2d 216, 217 (9th Cir. 1978), *cert. denied,* 436 U.S. 918, 98 S.Ct. 2265, 56 L.Ed.2d 759. As with most areas of sentencing, the use of consecutive sentences lies within the discretion of the district court. *United States v. Dubrofsky,* 581 F.2d 208, 214 (9th Cir. 1978). Neither Bachrach not Wylie is able to show any reason why these rules should be departed from in their cases.

Wylie correctly states that the maximum sentence for first offenders (like himself) under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(B) is five years. Based on this, Wylie argues that he

should have only been sentenced to a total of five, rather than twenty years. We disagree. Wylie was charged and convicted with six separate sentences punishable under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(B). There is nothing in either the language of the statute or the legislative history which can be read in support of Wylie's argument that the maximum sentence for one violation of the statute also serves as the maximum sentence when there are five other separate violations of the same statute. *See, e.g., United States v. Valot,* 481 F.2d 22, 25-26 (2d Cir. 1973); *Dubrofsky, supra,* 581 F.2d at 213. Therefore, the maximum sentence which Wylie could have received for his six separate convictions under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(B) was six consecutive five-year terms, or a total of thirty years.

In addition, Wylie claims that his sentence to twenty years amounts to cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment. Since Wylie's sentence was within the statutory maximum, it was not cruel and unusual. *United States v. Washington,* 578 F.2d 256, 258 (9th Cir. 1978); *see, e.g., Rummel v. Estelle,* U.S. , 100 S.Ct. 1133, 63 L.Ed.2d 382 (1980).

Unlike Bachrach and Wylie, Perluss was only charged with the one conspiracy count (Count 1) and the one distribution count (Count 6). He concedes that these offenses involve separate crimes. Nevertheless, he argues that his consecutive sentences of four years on the conspiracy count and three years on the distribution count were constitutionally improper because of an instruction which was given to the jury. We recognize that there is

a certain amount of logical appeal to Perluss' argument, but nevertheless reject it.[12]

There were no evidence linking Perluss to the distribution charge in Count 6. Because of this, the court gave the *Pinkerton* instruction at the government's request.[13] This instruction told the jury that as long as they found Perluss guilty of the conspiracy charged in Count 1, then he could also be convicted of the substantive distribution

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[12]Perluss also suggested in his opening brief that this issue should be considered by the court sitting en banc. We decline to follow his suggestion. *See* n.10, *supra*.

[13]This instruction derived its name from *Pinkerton v. United States*, 328 U.S. 640, 66 S.Ct. 1180, 90 L.Ed. 1489 (1946), where its use was approved by the Supreme Court. The court below instructed the jury as follows:

> "Now, if you find that a particular defendant is guilty of conspiracy as charged in Count One, you may also find that defendant guilty of a substantive offense as charged in any other count of the indictment, provided that you find that the essential elements of that count as defined in these instructions have been established beyond reasonable doubt, and provided that you also find beyond reasonable doubt.
>
> "First, that the offense defined in the substantive count was committed pursuant to the conspiracy, and
>
> "Second, that the particular defendant was a member of the conspiracy at the time the substantive offense was committed.
>
> "Under the conditions just defined, a defendant may be guilty of a substantive count even though he did not participate in the acts constituting the offense as defined in the substantive count.
>
> "The reason for this is that a co-conspirator committing a substantive offense pursuant to a conspiracy is held to be the agent of the other conspirators."

This followed the pattern instruction. 2 Devitt & Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions (West 1977) § 27.17.

charge in Count 6 if one of Perluss' fellow conspirators had committed that offense. For the prosecution to prove its case against Perluss on the distribution charge, it only had to show the statutory elements of the conspiracy charge plus one additional element, that is, that one of the other co-conspirators had actually distributed the LSD as charged in Count 6.

The Double Jeopardy Clause protects against multiple punishments for the same offense. *Simpson v. United States,* 435 U.S. 6, 11 n.5, 98 S.Ct. 909, 55 L.Ed.2d 70 (1978); *North Carolina v. Pearce,* 395 U.S. 711, 717, 89 S.Ct. 2072, 23 L.Ed.2d 656 (1969). Since Perluss received consecutive sentences for the conspiracy conviction and the distribution conviction, he claims that he is receiving double punishment for the same offense.

The basic premise to Perluss' argument is that the conspiracy charge merged or became the same offense with the distribution charge after the *Pinkerton* instruction was given. In support of this premise, he relies upon the *Blockburger* test. *Blockburger v. United States,* 284 U.S. 299, 52 S.Ct. 180, 76 L.Ed. 306 (1932). Where the same act or transaction constitutes a violation of two distinct statutory provisions, the *test* which is applied for determining whether there are two offenses or only one turns on "whether each provision requires proof of a fact which the other does not." *Id.* at 304. The "proof of a fact" referred to under this does not simply relate to whether

the same evidence is used at trial to prove the two charges.[14] Instead, the test focuses on the statutory elements of the different offenses. *United States v. Ohlson,* 552 F.2d 1347, 1349-1350 (9th Cir. 1977).

As a general rule, a substantive charge, and conspiracy charge based on the substantive charge, pass muster under the *Blockburger* test and retain their separateness. *Iannelli, supra,* 420 U.S. at 785 n.17; *Kearney, supra,* 560 F.2d 1365-1367. The reason for this is because a requirement for a conspiracy conviction is proof of an agreement which is not necessary to prove an underlying substantive count. *Kearney, supra,* 560 F.2d at 1367. And, conviction on the substantive count will require the consummation of the crime, which, of course, is not essential for completing the crime of conspiracy. *Id.*

However, in this case, this distinction between the two offenses no longer holds true because of the *Pinkerton* instruction. The jury was told that in order for Perluss to be found guilty of the distribution charge, they only needed to find him guilty of the conspiracy charge and find that a co-conspirator had undertaken the actual distribution charged in Count 6. The agreement necessary to prove the conspiracy charge was also necessary to prove the distribution charge. Because this instruction was given, the conspiracy charge no longer required proof of an element that the distribution charge did not. Therefore, under *Blockburger,* Perluss claims that he should not have received

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[14]Perluss asked us to follow the same evidence test of *United States v. Austin,* 529 F.2d 559 (6th Cir. 1976). This court has repudiated this approach on a previous occasion. *Kearney, supra,* 560 F.2d at 1365-1367.

consecutive sentences for this had the effect of punishing him twice for the same offense.

Although we acknowledge the logic to Perluss' reasoning, nevertheless, the preceding discussion does not serve as a basis for granting any relief to him because it is based on the erroneous assumption that the *Blockburger* test, when applied to consecutive sentences, states a rule of constitutional dimensions, which it in fact does not. The test articulated in *Blockburger* is merely a method for ascertaining the congressional intent to impose separate punishment for multiple offenses which arise during the course of a single act or transaction. *Iannelli, supra,* 420 U.S. at 785 n.17.

The question of whether a court may constitutionally impose multiple punishments is resolved by determining what punishment the legislative branch has authorized. *Whalen v. United States,* U.S. , 100 S.Ct. 1432, 63 L.Ed.2d 715, 721 (1980). The role of the Double Jeopardy Clause, where consecutive sentences are imposed at a single criminal trial, "is limited to assuring that the court does not exceed its legislative authorization by imposing multiple punishments for the same offense." *Brown v. Ohio,* 432 U.S. 161, 165, 97 S.Ct. 2221, 53 L.Ed.2d 187 (1977). And so, the dispositive question in resolving Perluss' challenge is whether Congress authorized cumulative punishments for the conspiracy and distribution offenses. *See Whalen, supra,* U.S. at , 63 L.Ed.2d at 722.

Both of the statutes under which Perluss was convicted (21 U.S.C. § 846, and 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1)) were part of

the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. 21 U.S.C. §§ 801, *et seq.* We find nothing in either the Act or the legislative history which would indicate that Congress intended to depart from the general rule that courts can impose separate sentences for the conspiracy to commit an offense and the accomplishment of the substantive offense itself. *See* H.R. Rep. No. 91-1444, 91st Cong., 2d Sess., *reprinted* in 3 [1970] U.S. Code Cong. & Ad. News 4566. In fact, we agree with the Second Circuit when it made the following observation:

> "The structure and legislative history of the drug abuse act provide persuasive evidence that, because of the special dangers which conspiracies to distribute controlled drugs pose to society, Congress did intend that a conspiracy to violate the Act should constitute a separate crime in addition to the substantive offense."

United States v. Bommarito, 524 F.2d 140, 143-144 (2d Cir. 1975; *accord Curtis v. United States,* 546 F.2d 1188, 1190 (5th Cir. 1977), *cert. denied,* 431 U.S. 908, 97 S.Ct. 1705, 52 L.Ed.2d 393. In addition, this court has found that Congress intended to impose dual punishments for conspiracies which violate two different sections of this same Act. *United States v. Marotta,* 518 F.2d 681, 685 (9th Cir. 1975) (defendant was convicted for conspiring to distribute marijuana under 21 U.S.C. § 846 and conspiring to import the same marijuana under 21 U.S.C. § 963).

Based on the preceding, we conclude that Congress did intend to allow the courts to impose consecutive sentences for conspiracy (21 U.S.C. § 846), and for substantive offenses (21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1)), even when the proof neces-

sary to obtain a conviction for the former was necessary to obtain a conviction for the later offense.[15] Because we

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[15]Had we applied the *Blockburger* test, it is likely that we would have upheld Perluss' consecutive sentences anyaway.

Perluss asserted that the issue he raised was one of first impression. Since the government chose to gloss over the question in its brief, we presume that it did not find any cases which involved the interface between the *Blockburger* test and the *Pinkerton* instruction when consecutive punishment is imposed. This panel is aware of two decisions which have inferentially involved this question.

In *United States v. Larkin*, 605 F.2d 1360, 1363-1369 (5th Cir. 1979), the Fifth Circuit made note of the potential problem which arose when the *Pinkerton* instruction was given, but then did not find it necessary to address the question.

And the decision which is most on point, had we addressed the problem presented by the interface between the *Pinkerton* instruction and the *Blockburger* test, is the *Pinkerton* decision itself. 328 U.S. at 640. In *Pinkerton*, Daniel was found to have been a member of the conspiracy and therefore the jury found him guilty on the conspiracy count. However, since he had been incarcerated during the time of the acts which formed the basis for the substantive charges, the only way that the jury could have found him guilty was based on the aforementioned instruction. *See* n.13, *supra*. Daniel had been sentenced on the substantive counts to imprisonment for thirty months and a fine of $1,000. On the conspiracy count, Daniel had received a two year sentence (running concurrently with the thirty month sentence) plus a $500 fine. It might be said that since Daniel received concurrent sentences, the *Pinkerton* decision did not involve the same problem with which we are faced here where Perluss received consecutive sentences. However, fines "are treated in the same way as prison sentences for purposes of double jeopardy and multiple punishment analysis." *Jeffers v. United States*, 432 U.S. 137, 155, 97 S.Ct. 2207, 53 L.Ed.2d 168 (1977). Since Daniel received separate fines in *Pinkerton*, the Supreme Court was implicitly faced with the same question as Perluss raises in the present case. By affirming Daniel's convictions and his punishment, the Court impliedly approved the use of consecutive punishment in those cases where the *Pinkerton* instruction is given.

make this finding, we do not apply the *Blockburger* test for ascertaining the legislative intent. The consecutive sentences imposed upon Perluss were therefore proper.

III. THE BIFULCO PROBLEM

After argument and submission of these appeals, the Supreme Court decided *Bifulco v. United States,* U.S. , 48 U.S.L.W. 4734 (No. 79-5010, June 16, 1980). The sentences imposed upon Bachrach, Wylie and Perluss on Count I, the conspiracy count, carried a special parole term of five years. Under *Bifulco,* the district court was without power to impose the special parole term on Count 1. This issue was not raised by any defendant in this case. Nevertheless, we recognize the sentencing defect and vacate the special parole term imposed on each defendant under Count 1.

IV. CONCLUSION

The defendants were participants in a large business enterprise which manufactured and distributed LSD. In order to prevent such business operations from flourishing, a limited amount of government infiltration through undercover agents must be tolerated. While the penalties which were imposed on the defendants may have been severe, they were amply justified by the large scale nature of the illegal enterprise and the roles performed by the respective defendants.

The convictions of the defendants are AFFIRMED. The special parole term imposed on each defendant under Count I is VACATED.

No. 80-684

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

SHELDON PERLUSS, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

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SHELDON PERLUSS, PETITIONER

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether consecutive sentences can be imposed for conspiracy to distribute LSD and distribution of LSD, where the substantive conviction rests on the defendant's criminal liability for the acts of his co-conspirator agents under *Pinkerton* v. *United States*, 328 U.S. 640 (1946).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Opinion below	1
Jurisdiction	1
Statement	1
Argument	3
Conclusion	7

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases:

American Tobacco Co. v. *United States*, 328 U.S. 781	4
Bifulco v. *United States*, No. 79–5010 (June 16, 1980)	1
Brown v. *Ohio*, 432 U.S. 161	7
Callanan v. *United States*, 364 U.S. 587	4
Curtis v. *United States*, 541 F.2d 1188, cert. denied, 431 U.S. 908	5
Gore v. *United States*, 357 U.S. 386	5, 6
Harris v. *United States*, 359 U.S. 19	5
Iannelli v. *United States*, 420 U.S. 770	4, 6–7
Illinois v. *Vitale*, No. 78–1845 (June 19, 1980)	7
Pereira v. *United States*, 347 U.S. 1	4
Pinkerton v. *United States*, 328 U.S. 640	4, 5, 6
United States v. *Austin*, 529 F.2d 559	6, 7
United States v. *Bommarito*, 524 F.2d 140	5
United States v. *Fife*, 573 F.2d 369, cert. denied, 430 U.S. 933	6
United States v. *Sarno*, 456 F.2d 875	5

Constitution and statutes:

United States Constitution, Fifth Amendment (Double Jeopardy Clause)	5, 6
21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1)	1, 5
21 U.S.C. 846	1, 5

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OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. App. A1–A23) is reported at 625 F.2d 1371.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on July 16, 1980. A petition for rehearing was denied on September 8, 1980. The petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on October 25, 1980. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATEMENT

Following a jury trial in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, petitioner was convicted of conspiracy to distribute LSD (Count 1), in violation of 21 U.S.C. 846, and distribution of LSD (Count 6), in violation of 21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1).[1] He received consecutive sentences of four years' imprisonment and a five-year term of special parole on Count 1 and three years' imprisonment and a five-year term of special parole on Count 6 (Pet. App. A4, A5 n.4).[2] The court of appeals affirmed (*id.* at A1–A23).

The evidence at trial showed that the defendants were involved in "a large scale LSD manufacturing and distribution operation * * * [that originated with co-defendant] Bachrach's dreams of great wealth"

[1] Co-defendants Peter Wylie and David Bachrach were both convicted on all seven counts charged in the indictment. Co-defendant Donald Goetz was also convicted of the charges against him for his role in the conspiracy; prior to sentencing, Goetz became a fugitive (Pet. App. A3 n.1, A4–A5).

[2] The court of appeals vacated (Pet. App. A23) the special parole term on Count 1 following this Court's decision in *Bifulco* v. *United States*, No. 79-5010 (June 16, 1980).

(Pet. App. A2). In July of 1978, Bachrach discussed with one Alfred Bloch the possibility of "making large amounts of money" (*ibid.*; Tr. 473, 476) by manufacturing and selling LSD (Tr. 473–479). Subsequently, Bachrach paid $2,000 to send Bloch to Poland in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain LSD crystals (Tr. 480–481, 488). After this fruitless venture, Bloch contacted law enforcement officials and informed them of Bachrach's plan (Tr. 479–480). DEA agents instructed Bloch to tell Bachrach about a source in San Francisco that could provide 25 to 100 grams of ET (ergotamine tartrate), a chemical used in the manufacture of LSD (Tr. 483).

On November 24, 1978, Bachrach flew to San Francisco, where he was met at the airport by two undercover DEA agents posing as intermediaries for a supplier of ET. At this meeting, Bachrach told the agents that he wished to obtain between one-half and one kilogram of ET each month for use by a clandestine LSD laboratory located in Berkeley. The parties agreed that Bachrach would be supplied with ET in exchange for LSD. On November 27, 1978, Bachrach gave the agents a sample of 400 units of LSD and a price list for the various types of LSD he could furnish (Tr. 85–108).

On December 1, 1978, Bachrach delivered 30,000 units of LSD to the agents in exchange for a bottle of ET. That same day, co-defendant Wylie gave the bottle of ET to petitioner (Tr. 124–125, 131–138, 726–729). Six days later, Bachrach delivered an additional 2,000 tablets of LSD to the DEA agents at a price of $900 (Tr. 144–145). On January 3, 1979, Bachrach and Wylie supplied another 54,000 units of LSD to the agents in exchange for 100 grams of ET (Pet. App. A4; Tr. 197–200).

In addition to these deliveries of LSD, Bachrach also discussed with the agents whether they could obtain

some additional chemicals needed by the Berkeley laboratory. On January 2, 1979, the agents furnished several of these chemicals to Bachrach. Shortly thereafter, the chemicals were transferred to co-defendant Goetz and then to Wylie, who in turn delivered them to petitioner (Tr. 159–168, 181–188, 732–734, 763–771).

On January 17, 1979, petitioner, using an alias, flew to Portland, Oregon. Upon arriving at the Portland airport, petitioner was met by a man who gave him a package. After unsuccessfully trying to conceal it in his cap, petitioner placed the package in his pocket and immediately flew back to San Francisco (Tr. 435–441, 677–679).

The next day, Bachrach delivered 226,400 units of LSD to the agents in exchange for more ET.[3] Wylie subsequently was given the bottle of ET and thereafter drove to petitioner's residence. Later that day, petitioner and the co-defendants were arrested. Petitioner's residence was searched and a number of chemicals and formulas used in the manufacture of LSD were found (Pet. App. A4; Tr. 231–241, 422–427, 709–716, 771–775, 793–796).

ARGUMENT

Petitioner argues that consecutive sentences were improperly imposed for conspiracy to distribute LSD and distribution of LSD. Although acknowledging the settled doctrine that conspiracy to commit an offense and the underlying substantive offense are separate

[3] This distribution of LSD formed the basis for the substantive offense of which petitioner was convicted.

In total, the agents received more than 300,000 units of LSD with a street value between $500,000 and $1,000,000 (Pet. App. A3–A4; Tr. 242).

crimes that may be cumulatively punished (Pet. 4),[4] he contends that a different rule should apply where the substantive conviction rests on the defendant's criminal liability under *Pinkerton* v. *United States*, 328 U.S. 640 (1946). This contention is without merit.

Contrary to petitioner's assertion (Pet. 8), this issue was resolved in *Pinkerton* itself. As the court of appeals explained (Pet. App. A22 n.15), cumulative penalties were imposed in that case on Daniel Pinkerton, whose conviction for the substantive offense committed in furtherance of the conspiracy was based solely on his involvement in the conspiracy. Moreover, Justice Rutledge argued in dissent, as petitioner argues here, that the effect of the *Pinkerton* decision was "to punish [Daniel] twice for the same offense, namely, agreeing with [the other defendant] to engage in crime. Without the agreement Daniel was guilty of no crime on this record. With it and no more, so far as his own conduct is concerned, he was guilty of two" (328 U.S. at 652). The majority's affirmance of the convictions and sentences in *Pinkerton* manifestly signaled the rejection of this argument. The Court has never doubted the continued validity of *Pinkerton*, and petitioner has presented no reason to reconsider it here.

Moreover, petitioner misconstrues the nature of the *Pinkerton* doctrine. Under *Pinkerton*, the "acts [of one conspirator] in furtherance of the conspiracy are * * * attributable to the others for the purpose of holding them responsible for the substantive offense" (328 U.S. at 647). Thus, a conspirator is "criminally responsible as a principal" for co-conspirators' criminal

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[4] See *Iannelli* v. *United States*, 420 U.S. 770, 777-779 (1975); *Callanan* v. *United States*, 364 U.S. 587, 593-595 (1961); *Pereira* v. *United States*, 347 U.S. 1, 11 (1954); *American Tobacco Co.* v. *United States*, 328 U.S. 781, 789 (1946); *Pinkerton* v. *United States*, 328 U.S. 640, 643-644 (1946).

acts pursuant to the conspiracy (*id.* at 651 (Rutledge, J., dissenting)). Accordingly, petitioner stands convicted of two offenses with distinct elements—conspiracy to distribute LSD, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 846, and distribution of LSD, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1). Nothing in the Double Jeopardy Clause prohibits consecutive sentences for these offenses. And, as the court of appeals correctly observed (Pet. App. A21), there is "nothing in either the [statutes] or the legislative history which would indicate that Congress intended to depart from the general rule that courts can impose separate sentences for the conspiracy to commit an offense and the accomplishment of the substantive offense itself." See also *Curtis* v. *United States*, 541 F.2d 1188, 1189 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 431 U.S. 908 (1977); *United States* v. *Bommarito*, 524 F.2d 140, 143–144 (2d Cir. 1975); cf. *United States* v. *Sarno*, 456 F.2d 875, 879 (1st Cir. 1972).

Nor is a different result required because both convictions derive from the same operative facts. Although a defendant's participation in a conspiracy subjects him, by operation of law, to criminal liability for substantive offenses committed in furtherance thereof, this in no way obscures the conclusion that the defendant is guilty of separate crimes. In our view, this situation is not meaningfully distinguishable from that presented in *Harris* v. *United States*, 359 U.S. 19 (1959), where the defendant's unexplained possession of heroin served, by means of statutory presumptions, to establish his guilt of separate offenses. See also *Gore* v. *United States*, 357 U.S. 386 (1958). In this case, as in *Harris*, "the *violation*, as distinguished from the direct evidence offered to prove that violation, was distinctly different under each of the respective statutes" (359 U.S. at 23; emphasis in original).

The weakness in petitioner's position is illustrated

by the following example. If Congress enacted a statute expressly setting the maximum penalty for conspiracy to reflect the punishment for any substantive offenses consummated in furtherance of the conspiracy—*e.g.*, that the maximum sentence for conspiracy to distribute LSD shall be 10 years' imprisonment if LSD is actually distributed by the conspirators pursuant to their scheme, and five years' imprisonment if such distribution does not occur—there can be no doubt that this statute would not violate the Double Jeopardy Clause. Cf. *Gore* v. *United States*, *supra*, 357 U.S. 392–393. Yet the hypothetical statute is not materially different from the construction of the federal criminal code in *Pinkerton* that holds each conspirator responsible and subject to punishment for the substantive offenses committed by co-conspirators in accordance with the conspiratorial agreement.

Finally, *United States* v. *Austin*, 529 F.2d 559 (6th Cir. 1976), does not support petitioner's contention that the Double Jeopardy Clause prohibits consecutive sentences for conspiracy and substantive offenses where the substantive conviction is based on the *Pinkerton* doctrine. Indeed, *Austin* did not even involve a *Pinkerton* issue. Rather, *Austin* concerned the commission of certain substantive bribery offenses as well as conspiracy and held only that there is a "merger of offenses" in cases in which "the substantive offenses 'in effect charged the same agreement or concert of action * * *' involving the defendant and other persons as was charged in the conspiracy count." *United States* v. *Fife*, 573 F.2d 369, 373 (6th Cir. 1976), cert. denied, 430 U.S. 933 (1977), quoting *Austin*, 529 F.2d at 564. In contrast to the bribery offenses in *Austin*, the substantive charge in this case did not involve any agreement or concerted action. Moreover, as petitioner concedes (Pet. 7), every other court of appeals to address the issue has rejected the

Austin analysis, and we believe that its reliance on the "same proof" test is squarely inconsistent with this Court's pronouncements that the proper inquiry "focuses on the statutory elements of the offense * * * notwithstanding a substantial overlap in the proof offered to establish the crimes." *Iannelli* v. *United States*, 420 U.S. 770, 785 n.17 (1975). See also, *e.g.*, *Illinois* v. *Vitale*, No. 78–1845 (June 19, 1980), slip op. 6; *Brown* v. *Ohio*, 432 U.S. 161, 166 (1977). Accordingly, *Austin* does not justify further review in this case.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted.

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